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It may be remarked that in many localities where the writer has collected *Reboulia hemispherica*, the plants were found to be nearly all dioicous, the male and female plants frequently occurring in large patches consisting only of male or female plants and separated from each other by distances varying from a few inches to a foot or more. Most European writers state that this species is either monoicous or dioicous, but in the only detailed American description which I have at hand, that given by Dr. Howe in his "Hepaticae and Anthocerotes of California" (p. 40), it is said to be monoicous. Lett, in his "Hepatics of the British Islands" (1902) states that the male receptacles occur "mostly on separate plants" (p. 16).

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

A KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF INOCYBE—II *

BY F. S. EARLE

Section RIMOSAE

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Spores smooth. | 2. |
| Spores rough—angular, tuberculate, or spiny. | 10. |
| 2. Lamellae adnate or with a decurrent tooth. | 3. |
| Lamellae adnexed or nearly free. | 7. |
| 3. Stipe with reddish fibrils. | <i>I. subroindica</i> Bann. & Pk. † |
| Stipe glabrous or, if fibrillate, the fibrils not reddish. | 4. |
| 4. Pileus brown with no tinge of red. | 5. |
| Pileus rufescent or cervinus. | 6. |
| 5. Pileus 4–6 cm.; lamellae brown; stipe brown below. | <i>I. brunnescens</i> Earle |
| Pileus 2–3 cm.; lamellae pallid; stipe white. | <i>I. pallidipes</i> El. & Ev. |
| 6. Pileus silky-shining, rimose; stipe pallid. | <i>I. eutheles</i> (B. & Br.) Quelet |
| Pileus fibrillose, becoming lacerate; stipe reddish. | <i>I. destriata</i> (Fr.) Gillet |
| 7. Pileus 4–6 cm., pale ochraceous; stipe glabrous below, subbulbous. | |
| | <i>I. rimosa</i> (Bull.) Gillet |
| Pileus 1–3 cm.; stipe fibrillose, equal. | 8. |
| 8. Lamellae at first violaceous. | <i>I. violaceifolia</i> Peck |
| Lamellae at first pallid or whitish. | 9. |
| 9. Spores 8–10 μ $\times$ 6 μ , unequally elliptical; stipe white fibrillose throughout. | |
| | <i>I. euthelioides</i> Peck |

* Continued from page 170.

† The name is printed *rubro-indica* by Saccardo, Syll. 11 : 52.

Spores $10-12\mu \times 5\mu$, oblong; stipe pale pruinose above, brown-fibrillose at base.

I. infelix Peck

10. Spores stellate-spinulose; pileus 3-5 cm. *I. asterospora* Quelet
Spores tuberculate or nodulose. 11.

Spores angular, not tuberculate or spiny; pileus 2-2.5 cm.

I. cicatricatus El. & Ev.

11. Pileus yellowish-brown or lilac-brown with the disc white. *I. albidisca* Peck
Pileus uniform in color or the disc darker. 12.

12. * Pileus large, 3-5 cm.; spores obtuse-tuberculate, 8μ .

I. margarispota (Berk.) Sacc.

Pileus smaller, 1-2.5 cm. 13.

13. Pileus dark brown, spores about $8 \times 6\mu$. *I. umboninota* Peck
Pileus yellowish-brown, the umbo black-brown; spores $10-13 \times 5-6\mu$.

I. radiata Peck

Section VELUTINAE

1. Spores smooth. 2.
Spores rough, angular or tuberculate. 4.

2. Spores $10-12\mu \times 5-6\mu$; pileus pale-fuscos, umbo darker. *I. agglutinata* Peck
Spores $8 \times 5\mu$. 3.

3. Stipe whitened by a silky coating; pileus mouse-color, tinged lilac.

I. murino-lilacina El. & Ev.

Stipe glabrous, apex farinose; pileus white, yellow, lilac or brown.

I. geophylla (Sow.) Gillet

4. Pileus white or whitish. 5.
Pileus some shade of brown. 6.

5. Pileus 2-3 cm.; spores $10 \times 7\mu$. *I. commixta* Bres.
Pileus 1-2 cm.; spores $8 \times 5\mu$. *I. paludinella* Peck

6. Pileus gray, disc blackish-brown, 8-16 mm.; spores $7-8\mu \times 5\mu$.

I. nigrodisca Peck

Pileus uniform in color or nearly so. 7.

7. Pileus pale chestnut to ochraceous; spores subglobose, 7-8 μ .

I. subexilis (Pk.) Sacc.

Pileus umbrinous; spores 12μ .

I. sabuletorum (B. & C.) Sacc.

Section VISCIDAE

1. Pileus white or whitish; lamellae white to fuscous. *I. vatrica* (Fr.) Quelet
Pileus yellowish; lamellae pinkish-gray. *I. trechispota* (Berk.) Sacc.

SHORTER NOTES

A FERN NEW TO THE UNITED STATES. — A specimen collected in the "Cedar Hammock" of Sumter County, Florida, by Fred-

* Numerous forms occur in the neighborhood of New York City that do not agree with any of these three. They doubtless represent several undescribed species.